

CONFIDENTIAL

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REPORT

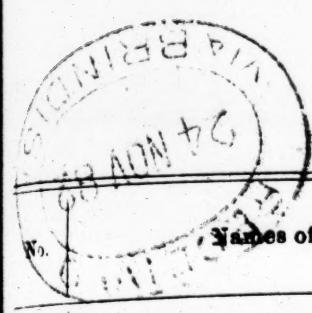
ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 21st October 1882.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.



No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Bhárat Shramajíví"	Calcutta	2,100	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	"Bhárat Hitaishí"	Burrusal	.....	Second fortnight of Aswin 1289, B. S.
3	"Sansodhiní"	Chittagong	600	7th October 1882.
4	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Ditto	.....	16th ditto.
5	"Játíya Suhrid"	Calcutta	.....	9th ditto.
6	"Tripurá Vártávaha"	Commillah	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
7	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto	700	16th ditto.
8	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	.....
9	"Bangabási"	Ditto	.....	14th ditto.
10	"Bártábaha"	Pubna	.....	7th & 14th October 1882
11	"Bhárat Bandhu"	Calcutta	.....	14th October 1882.
12	"Bhárat Mihir"	Mymensing	671	
13	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta	2,000	
14	"Bardwán Sanjívaní"	Burdwan	296	13th ditto.
15	"Chárvártá"	Sherepore, Mymensing	.....
16	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	350	
17	"Dút"	Calcutta	.....
18	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	745	13th ditto.
19	"Gramvártá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly	.....
20	"Halisahar Prakáshiká"	Calcutta	.....	14th ditto.
21	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rájsháhye	200	
22	"Mediní"	Midnapore	.....	16th ditto.
23	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	487	29th September & 6th October 1882.
24	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....	13th October 1882.
25	"Navavibhákar"	Calcutta	850	16th ditto.
26	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	.....
27	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	275	29th September 1882.
28	"Rajshahye Samvád"	Beauleah	.....	3rd October 1882.
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiná, Rungpore	250	12th ditto.
30	"Sádháraní"	Chinsurah	500	15th ditto.
31	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	
32	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	.....	16th ditto.
33	"Sudhákar"	Mymensing	.....
34	"Sulabha Samáchár"	Calcutta	4,000	14th ditto.
35	"Srihatta Prakásh"	Sylhet	440	
<i>Daily.</i>				
36	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Calcutta	700	7th to 17th October 1882.
37	"Samvad Púrnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	6th to 17th ditto.
38	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto	625	9th to 14th ditto.
39	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	500	9th to 16th ditto.
40	"Prabháti"	Ditto	.....
41	"Samáchár Sudhábarsan"	Ditto	.....
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
42	"Urdu Guide"	Ditto	365	14th October 1882.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	HINDI.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
43	" Behár Bandhu"	Bankipore, Patna	500	12th October 1882.
44	" Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	500	16th ditto.
45	" Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	200	14th ditto.
46	" Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	.....
	PERSIAN.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
47	" Jám-Jahán-numá"	Ditto	250	13th ditto.
	URDU.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
48	" Akhbár-i-Darussaltanat"	Ditto	.....
	<i>Bi-Weekly.</i>			
49	" Amir-ul-Akhbár"	Ditto	.....
	ASSAMESE.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
50	" Assam Vilásiní"	Sibsagar	.....	Srávan and Bhádra, 1289, B. S.
	URIYA.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
51	" Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack	200	7th October 1882.
52	" Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	160	9th ditto.
53	" Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto	125	
54	" Purusottam Patriká"	Pooree	.....	2nd ditto.
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>			
55	" Mayurbhunj Pákshik Pátriká" ...	Mayurbhunj	.....
	HINDI.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
56	" Kshatriya Patriká"	Patna	.....

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

The *Sádháraní*, of the 15th October, directs the attention of the authorities of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Eastern Bengal Railway.

SÁDHÁRANI,
October 15th, 1882.

the irregularity attending the issue of return tickets on that line. According to the rules a return ticket issued on a Saturday may be made available up to the ensuing Tuesday morning, if the intervening Monday happens to be an authorized holiday. In violation of this rule the ticket collectors levy fares from passengers who are legally entitled to travel on the strength of their return tickets. Another inconvenience is that the train is not always brought to a standstill alongside the platform. The third complaint refers to the composition of the train, which every day leaves Sealdah at 5-50 P.M. There is only one second class carriage and a few old-fashioned third class carriages attached to it. The latter again do not carry any lights.

2. A correspondent of the *Som Prakásh*, of the 16th October, observes, in reference to the policy of Lord Ripon's

Jail manufactures. Government regarding jail manufactures, that it is no doubt an outcome of a very laudable desire on His Excellency's part. It is, however, not clear whether the new policy will benefit India. The masses in this country do not set much store by the manufactures that are taught in the Indian jails. Considering the perfect apathy of the people and the absence of industrial schools where an industrial training might be accessible to the public, a continuance of the manufacturing industries in the jails is not likely to do any harm. Considering there are no manufactures in the country, what room is there for an injurious competition? The writer condemns the idea of employing convicts in Indian jails on extra-mural work, inasmuch as this would be attended with great risk, and objects to the proposed discontinuance of printing in the jails on the ground that this would take away the only proper occupation for convicts possessed of education and social position.

SOM PRAKASH,
October 16th, 1882.

3. Another writing to the same paper from Gya directs the attention of Government to the hardship and inconvenience caused through the operation of the lodging house tax to pilgrims who flock to Gya. The priests who collect the tax make a good profit by the transaction. The pilgrims, particularly those of them who may be accompanied by females, find it extremely inconvenient to put up in the lodging houses provided for them. The whole subject should receive the attention of the authorities.

SOM PRAKASH.

4. The same paper in pointing out the desirability of improving the condition of the Behar tenantry remarks that Poverty of the tenantry in Behar. the following appear to be the chief measures that should be adopted for this purpose:—(1) Diffusion of education and alteration of diet; (2) discouragement of intemperance. It will not do to simply abolish liquor shops—habitual topers must be severely punished; (3) a permanent land settlement should be made between the landlords and tenants; (4) the practice of making indigo advances should be discontinued; and (5) thrift encouraged.

SOM PRAKASH.

5. The *Navavibhákar*, of the 16th October, notices with gratification that the Lieutenant-Governor has read a good lesson to the Board of Revenue in commenting upon its last Land Revenue Administration Report. The unsatisfactory nature of the collections in the khas mehals, due in a large measure to unfair enhancements of rent, and high-handedness of officials, the special pleading employed by Mr. Reynolds in the course of the report on behalf of the existing system, and the

Government Resolution on the last Land Revenue Administration Report.

NAVAVIBHÁKAR,
October 16th, 1882.

existence of ill-feeling between landlords and tenants, have all been dwelt upon by His Honor. This is a good sign, and it may be hoped Mr. Rivers Thompson will be able to act up to his professions.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
October 16th, 1882.

Government Resolution on the Administration Report of the Burdwan Division.

6. The same paper regrets to have to notice in the Government Resolution on the last Administration Report of the Burdwan Division that the weaving industry has been in this division ruined by successful foreign competition. With a view to benefit indigenous industries Lord Ripon has directed a discontinuance of jail manufactures; but what misfortune it is that Manchester has been allowed to ruin the Indian cloth industry? Free trade principles are really a mystery to the people of India! The lac industry of the Burdwan Division also has been destroyed by foreign competition. The writer regrets to notice that both Mr. Beames, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, and the Lieutenant-Governor have taken an erroneous view of the growth of the brick-making trade in this division. From the expansion of this trade the inference has been drawn that the people have grown wealthy and begun to make brick-built houses. Now, as a matter of fact, the trade referred to is confined only to the Howrah district, which possesses exceptional facilities for the manufacture and transport by river of bricks and tiles to Calcutta where they find a ready market. As regards the inhabitants of the Burdwan Division, the number of brick-built houses has not increased; on the contrary, thanks to the prevalence of the malarious fever, not a few brick-built houses have been deserted and are believed by the inhabitants to be haunted dwellings, whilst many more are being dismantled and the materials sold as rubbish.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

The Government of India's letter on Local Self-Government in reply to the Bombay Government Resolution.

7. The same paper is exceedingly gratified to read the reply issued by the Government of India to the Resolution of the Bombay Government on the subject of local self-government. The reply administers a sharp and dignified rebuke to Sir James Fergusson, and ought to be a lesson to all officers who are hostile to the scheme of local self-government.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
October 16th, 1882.

8. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 16th October, publishes a letter in which the writer complains of the high-handedness of Dr. Brander, the Civil Surgeon of Nuddea, who recently assaulted Baboo

Adhar Chandra Chakravarti, the Native Doctor of Bongong. The case is sub-judice.

URDU GUIDE,
October 14th, 1882.

Dr. Brander, Civil Surgeon of Nuddea.

9. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 14th October, says, with reference to the remark made by the Lieutenant-Governor in his Resolution on the report of the Commissioner of Patna regarding the universal adoption of Hindi in the Behar districts, that the fact is otherwise. What is now being done is that the Urdu language is used in papers intended for presentation in courts, though the character adopted is the Nagri. The writer also thinks that the same liberty of choice which has been given to the people of Behar regarding the use of Hindi or Urdu in deeds and other private documents should in fairness be also allowed them in regard to plaints, written statements, and other papers intended to be presented in courts.

UCHIT BAKTA,
October 14th, 1882.

Hindi and Urdu in the Behar districts.

10. The *Uchit Baktá*, of 14th October, condemns the conduct of Mr. Muller, Deputy Magistrate of Burdwan, towards a Hindu widow who was deposing as a witness in his court, and thinks that Lord Ripon ought to make a strict enquiry into the matter.

11. The *Sarsudhánidhi*, of 16th October, refers to the attitude taken up by the Government of Bombay on the question of local self-government, and

Local Self-Government.
observes that Lord Ripon ought to pass a law which will prevent narrow-minded officers from thwarting his great and liberal policy.

SARSUDHANIDHI,
October 16th, 1882.

12. The *Assam Bilasini*, for the months of Sravan and Bhadra 1804 (B.S.), writes in terms of approbation of

The Arms Act in Assam.
the Chief Commissioner's directions to district officers to work the Arms Act with discretion and liberality in the matter of licensing arms used for the destruction of wild animals. The writer wishes that laws were more often administered with a due regard to local circumstances.

ASSAM BILASINI,
Sravan & Bhadra,
1804 B. S.

Indian manufactures at the Berlin Exhibition.
It is noticed that articles of Indian manufacture were much appreciated at a recent Berlin Exhibition, and the writer trusts that the circumstance may encourage a revival of indigenous art. Another article contains very severe strictures on the present management of the Chotia School, the masters being charged with attending to their private affairs to the detriment of their public duties.

The management of the Chotia School.
The adoption of some better system for the selection of *mauzadars* is recommended; at present they are appointed without any regard to character or qualifications, and the reports submitted by them are merely jejune reproductions of the reports of their equally incapable predecessors. It is recommended—

- (1) that no one should be appointed under the age of 25;
- (2) that candidates should be of respectable birth, and that their good character should be attested by at least five gentlemen possessed of local influence;
- (3) that they should be examined in the local dialect, in reading and writing, and should be able to supervise primary schools.

13. The *Purusottom Patriká*, of the 2nd October, states that not a single stock note has been sold to the public at the local treasury. The Khoordah Settlement Officer, however, has taken notes worth Rs. 3,000. It seems likely that it will be some time before the people take kindly to stock notes.

**PURUSOTTOM
PATRIKA,**
October 2nd, 1882.

Stock Notes.
14. The same paper very highly approves of the proposal of the Government of India in regard to the publication of drafts of acts, &c., and dilates on the great benefit which is sure to accrue to both Government and all classes of the people by this measure.

**PURUSOTTOM
PATRIKA.**

A Proposal of the Indian Govern-
ment commended.
15. The *Utkal Darpan*, of the 9th October, states that persons who are defendants in a criminal case, whether proved guilty or not, are always classed among convicted prisoners by the police, hence on apprehending a person they invariably handcuff him. Owing to this arbitrary conduct on the part of the police respectable people are often subjected to dishonor and distress. Now it is clear that to disgrace a person before he is proved guilty is a most unjust proceeding.

UTKAL DARPAR,
October 9th, 1882.

The Governor-General has had his attention directed to this highhanded proceeding of the police. He has ordered that only in cases, where the individual's offence is of such a nature that mischief cannot be otherwise averted, shall handcuffs be used. It is also necessary that some law should be passed in regard to the unjust means employed by the police to extort confession from accused persons.

UTKAL DARPAH,
October 9th, 1882.

16. The same paper, after referring to the impetus given to agriculture in Scotland and England by the use of machinery and by the various other methods

Agriculture in India.

adopted to disseminate knowledge in regard to this subject, says the cultivators in this country are not able to procure suitable bullocks, much less to employ machinery. It is true that in various parts canals have been dug to promote agriculture; the cultivators are, however, thereby made losers than gainers. Government has frequently in various ways made suggestions in regard to the improvement of agriculture. Most, however, of the cultivators through poverty, and others through the absence of a practical example, have paid no attention to this subject. Unless both Government and the zemindars seriously consider this question, there is no hope of a change in the circumstances of the peasantry. Were the zemindars to lend money without interest to some of their enterprising ryots, the latter might use means to improve their condition, and seeing their success, other ryots who might have the ability would follow suit. If, however, the Government does not in the first instance exhibit a practical interest in the improvement of instruments and cattle, no one else will take the lead in this matter. Should the Government at a small expenditure introduce into each zillah one or two improved instruments, and shew what assistance may be derived from them, much good would be done.

UTKAL DIPAKA,
October 7th, 1882.

17. The *Utkal Dipika*, of the 7th October, says—the evidence of witnesses on both sides in this case have

Gopal Jee Math assault case.

been taken. Judgment will be pronounced

on the 10th instant. Two witnesses for the defence have made themselves liable to prosecution for perjury. The mooktear, Baboo Dwarkanath Mookerjee, also has got into trouble. This person has from the first been employed by the defendant. Last Wednesday, when taking the evidence of a witness for the defence, it occurred to the Magistrate to ask the above mooktear—"Did you not, in support of the former suit, send a telegram to the *Englishman*?" He replied in the affirmative. The Magistrate then enquired—"Did you not in the former suit give evidence in favour of the defendant Narayan Das (Mohunt)?" The reply was yes. The Magistrate then said—"You cannot conduct this case," and erased his name from the mooktearnama. The mooktear, feeling himself injured, is seeking redress. In consequence of this great fear has been produced in the minds of the people. The Ooryas are naturally timid; if, however, the Magistrate assume a terrific form like the above, it will be most difficult to conduct any case, for none will have courage to stand in his presence.

UTKAL DIPAKA.

18. The same paper publishes a letter concerning the "Sanitary Primer" in Oorya. The Commissioner

Cheap work never good.

ascertained from the three presses of the

town the rate at which the work could be printed. The lowest of the three was that of the *Patriot* Press, which was Rs. 6 less than that of the Mission Press. The Commissioner, not considering the kind of work done at each press, ordered 10,000 copies, at a cost of Rs. 470, to be printed at the *Patriot* Press. The work having been printed, the Joint-Inspector sent the copies to the different vendors to be sold. No regard, however, was paid to the nature of the printing, attention being paid only to the number of copies ordered. It being a Government publication, no teacher or other officer of the Educational Department had the courage to point out its defects. Had it been any other person's work, a good deal would have been said. The readers will therefore understand that the Commissioner and his advisers are chiefly responsible for the bad printing of the book. The Commissioner sought to benefit the Government; but was

there no one to inform him how the work was done ? Many irregularities in regard to the supply of books to the Education Department have come to our notice, and to which we have referred more than once in this paper. It is our special request to the Commissioner and officers of the Education Department that the whole matter may be examined and right measures adopted, so that public funds may not be wasted. It is most important to have educational works properly printed, otherwise great inconvenience is caused to the readers. It is desirable also that the price of such publications should be reduced.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 21st October 1882.

